

## LIEGE IS PRIZED STRATEGIC POINT

Beseiged Belgian City Is the Center of Iron, Furnace and Small Arms Industry.

### SURROUNDED BY 12 FORTS

It is the Site of Cockerill Works, Largest Manufacturing of Machinery in the World.

New York, Aug. 7.—Strategic points in the importance of Liege, the Belgian city before which the German advance is reported to have been checked and where, according to European dispatches, the first great battle in force of the impending war may be fought, are numerous. Principally it is the most strongly fortified obstacle to the supposed plan of the Germans to cut across the lower half of Belgium into French territory, but in addition to this the city is of itself a prize in many ways.

In its surroundings it is the Pittsburgh of Belgium. For miles to the southwest of the city, along the banks of the river Meuse, there are scores of blast furnaces, puddling furnaces, rolling mills and forges. It is the site of the famous Cockerill Works, said to be the largest manufacturing of machinery in the world. The Lion, erected as a monument on the field of Waterloo, some 60 miles distant, was made here.

Population is 168,000. Liege proper, with a population of 168,000, lies at the junction of the Meuse and the Ourthe, in a basin margined by hills. Many handsome buildings and gardens strive to keep themselves handsome against the tremendous odds of coal dust.

All around the city is a wealth of coal and iron ore. These natural riches, in connection with the favorable situation of the city at the junction of two navigable rivers, have given rise to the extensive manufacturing industry in the city itself.

The products are varied, but the principal one, and that which would make Liege a valuable prize of war, is that of firearms. More than 20,000 persons in and around the city are employed in the manufacture of guns, ranging from small arms to the largest of modern weapons.

**Town Well Fortified.** In the wars of the last century Liege has played only a small part, but with prospect of a siege today, the city finds itself well defended with modern fortifications.

In 1888 the Belgium authorities decided to adequately fortify both Liege and Namur, the two important points on the Meuse. At each place a number of forts were constructed along a perimeter drawn a distance varying from within four to six miles of the city. At Liege 12 of these forts were

## Germans Digging Trenches Along Border



German infantrymen in trenches or French border.

These are days of tremendous activity on both sides of the line that separates Germany and France. Twenty-five thousand German infantry are digging trenches along the French

border, where the Frenchmen are similarly employed. So powerful are the defenses all along the line that it will be extremely difficult for either a French or a German army to cross the line at any point. The French had their lesson in the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, when an army of Germans easily crossed the border, and in a few months rapped on the gates of Paris. The photo shows a group of German infantrymen in their submerged fortification.

## Dirigible Airship Strength of Powers

	TRIPLE ALLIANCE				Gas capacity in cu. ft.
	Non-rigid.	Semi-rigid.	Rigid.	Rigid.	
Germany—					
War airships	3	2	6	11	
Passenger airships	2	1	3	6	8,716,730
Italy—					
War airships	1	1	..	8	
Passenger airships	1	2	..	3	2,515,654
Austria—					
War airships	1	1	..	2	
Passenger airships	1	..	..	1	561,270

Grand total ..... 31 11,693,654  
In construction Jan. 1, 1914: Germany, 5 large rigid type; capacity, 4,200,700 cubic feet. Italy, 1 non-rigid, 1 semi-rigid; capacity, 776,600 cubic feet. Total building for alliance, 4,977,300 cubic feet.

	TRIPLE ENTENTE				Gas capacity in cu. ft.
	Non-rigid.	Semi-rigid.	Rigid.	Rigid.	
France—					
War airships	9	3	1	13	
Passenger airships	1	..	..	1	4,115,950
England—					
War airships	7	..	..	7	882,500
Russia—					
War airships	12	1	..	13	2,252,140

Grand total ..... 34 7,250,620  
In construction Jan. 1, 1914: France, 7 non-rigid, 2 semi-rigid, 1 rigid; gas capacity, 6,038,300 cubic feet. England—3 non-rigid, 2 rigid; capacity, 2,753,400 cubic feet. Russia—2 non-rigid, 2 rigid; capacity, 1,235,000 cubic feet. Total building triple entente, 10,024,700 cubic feet.

should form part of the new kingdom of the Netherlands under the rule of William I. of the House of Orange. Since 1830 the principality has been incorporated into the kingdom of Belgium.

The principal point of interest to the tourists in Liege has been the great cathedral, or Church of St. Paul, founded in the 10th century and rebuilt in the 13th century.

## U. S. MILITARY OFFICERS MUST NOT COMMENT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—Comment by army and navy officers, either active or retired, on the political and military operations in Europe will not be tolerated by the administration.

Special orders were issued yesterday by the Secretary of War and Navy in compliance with a suggestion received by them from the president. Mr. Wilson is understood to have acted as a result of interviews with Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, and Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired.

The interview with Rear Admiral Mahan was regarded as objectionable by some of the Austrian and German diplomats, because while Germany was endeavoring to prevent Great Britain from taking part in the conflict, the American naval expert was declaring that such action by the British government was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the empire. This interview was cabled to London and undoubtedly had an important influence upon the British cabinet. Rear Admiral Mahan is recognized abroad as a publicist of high rank and his deductions from history have been regarded as absolutely sound.

A nervous feeling has existed among diplomats representing the belligerents that conclusions drawn by such experts as Mahan and Miles might be cabled abroad and be of value to the enemies of their respective countries. Under the circumstances, the president deemed it advisable to write the following letter to the Secretaries of War and Navy, under which they issued the orders forbidding comment on European war developments:

"I write to suggest that your request and advise all officers of the service, whether active or retired, to refrain from public comment of any kind upon the military or political situation on the other side of the water. I would be obliged if you would let them know that the request and advice comes from me. It seems to me highly unwise and improper that officers of the navy and army of the United States should make any public utterances to which any color or political or military criticism can be given where other nations are involved."

Eleanor G. Brown, a blind girl who graduated from the Ohio state university last June, has secured a position teaching English and German in a Dayton high school. Miss Brown was one of the brightest students who ever attended the university. She completed a regular four-years' course of study in three and one-half years and obtained the highest marks in much of her work.

All the news all the time—The Argus.

## CALLS GERMANS TO UPHOLD FLAG

### Emperor William Issues an Appeal to Patriots to Defend Fatherland and Home.

Berlin, (via London) Aug. 7.—The emperor has issued an order to the German army and navy, in which he says:

"After 43 years of peace, I call upon all Germans capable of bearing arms. We have to defend our most sacred possessions in fatherland and home against the reckless assault of enemies on all sides. That means hard fighting. I am confident that the ancient warlike spirit still lives in the German people—that powerful, warlike spirit which at-

tacks the enemy wherever it finds him, regardless of cost, and which in the past has been the dread and terror of our enemies.

"I have confidence in you, German soldiers—in each and all of you. An ardent, indomitable will for victory is living in each and all of you. I know, if needed, each man and all of you would die like heroes. Remember our great and glorious past and that you are Germans. God bless you."

There is no truth in the reported violation of the neutrality of Switzerland. It has not occurred nor is it contemplated. The Swiss government has received, according to a government announcement, an official assurance to this effect.

Chicago has 308,000 wage-earners, who are paid an average daily wage of \$1.61.

## AMERICAN RED CROSS TO SEND HOSPITAL SHIP

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7.—Under protection of the neutrality treaties of Geneva and The Hague, the American National Red Cross society will send a fully equipped hospital ship to the harbors and coasts adjacent to the European theatre of war. The ship, which will carry doctors, nurses and medical supplies, will sail under the Red Cross flag. Under the neutrality agreements it will be permitted to enter any of the ports of the belligerent countries in the discharge of its humane duties.

In an appeal sent out yesterday from the society's headquarters at Washington the public is reminded of the fact that during the war between the United States and Spain thousands of dollars were sent by the European

Red Cross societies to the American Red Cross society to aid in the care of sick and wounded soldiers.

"Now in the hour of their supreme need," reads the appeal, "the American Red Cross, both for the sake of humanity and to express our gratitude for their aid to us in time of trouble and distress, has decided to charter a ship and send supplies to each country involved."

A nation-wide appeal is made for contributions to this cause. If so desired the contributors may designate the country to which they wish their donation to go. Funds are needed to carry on this work. Contributions are being received by governors of states as presidents of the state associations, mayors of cities, and the Red Cross chapters.

The Jordan is the world's most crooked river, wandering 213 miles to cover 60.

## How a World War Came in a Flash

### THE SPARK THAT KINDLED THE CONFLAGRATION.

June 28.—Francis Ferdinand, crown prince of Austria, and consort assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Serbian student.

**HOW THE WAR FLAME SPREAD.** July 23.—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia to suppress anti-Austrian agitation and permit Austrians to try Serbians implicated in assassination plot. Reply demanded in forty-eight hours.

JULY 24.—Russia announces it "cannot remain indifferent to Austria's demands, and requests an extension of time in which Serbia is to reply Austria's ultimatum."

JULY 25.—Austrian embassy leaves Belgrade. Serbia orders mobilization of army. Austrian troops move to Serb frontier. Russians begin mobilization of five army corps. Germany approves of Austrian ultimatum to Serbia.

JULY 26.—Serbia replies to Austrian ultimatum, which reply Austria rejects as unsatisfactory. Partial mobilization of armies of Germany, France and Russia. Hostilities open on Austro-Serb frontier. England prepares fleet.

JULY 27.—Germany asks if Russia is mobilizing. Russia replies it is not mobilizing, but announces firmer stand for Serbia. Sir Edward Grey proposes joint plan of mediation. France and Italy accept. Germany withholds reply.

JULY 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Russia rejects German proposal that czar remain neutral. All nations rush mobilization plans.

Hostilities on Austro-Serb frontier. Russia issues order for complete mobilization of army. All Europe arming for war.

JULY 30.—Market of world in maelstrom of excitement over war situation. Germany, France, Russia, and England rush war preparations. Thousands of Americans flee European capitals.

JULY 31.—Austria orders complete mobilization of army. Final effort to settle dispute by diplomacy fails. Russia declares war on Austria.

AUG. 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. German troops invade Luxembourg on march to French border. France orders general mobilization. Italy declares its neutrality. AUG. 2.—German troops cross French frontier; skirmishes of outposts reported. Russians and German forces clash on frontier. Great Britain calls out naval reserve and plans mobilization of army.

AUG. 3.—England takes side of France and notifies Germany it will oppose attack on north and west coast of France. Germans invade Belgium. German ambassador leaves Paris. French order ambassador at Berlin to ask passports. Germany sends ultimatum to Belgium demanding permission for army to cross to French frontier. Belgium refuses and England supports Belgium's stand.

AUG. 4.—England serves ultimatum on Germany, demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be observed. Germany refuses and England and Germany declare war. Entire naval and military forces of Great Britain set in motion.

## Resources of Big European Powers

The number of men in the armies (at war strength) of the great powers, in proportion to their population, according to latest figures, is as follows:

Germany, 1 man in 12.48 of population; Austria, 1 in 25.67; Italy, 1 in 29.36; United Kingdom, 1 in 62.15; France, 1 in 9.99; Russia, 1 in 31.10.

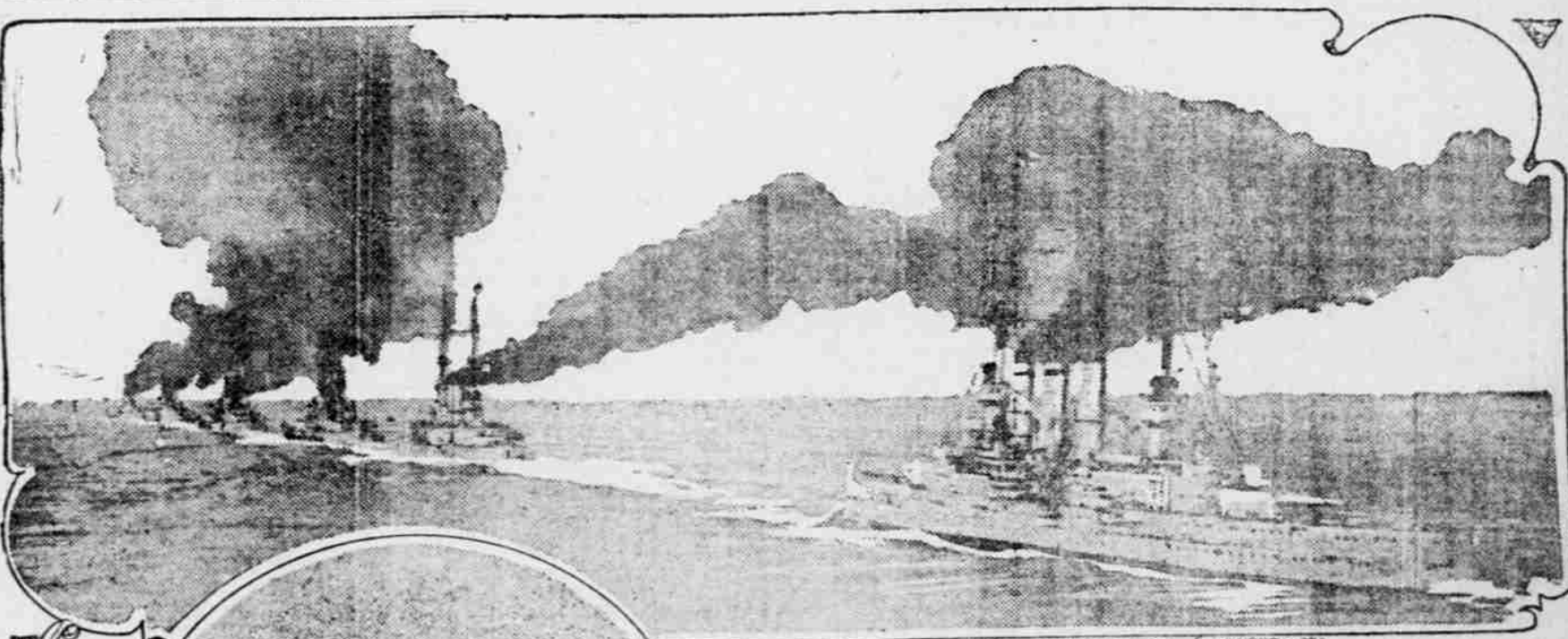
Figures which give some idea of their comparative resources in men and money follow:

	TRIPLE ALLIANCE			
	Population.	War Strength.	Debt.	Total Wealth.
Germany	64,926,993	5,200,000	\$1,177,418,000	\$60,500,000,000
Austria	\$1,340,378	2,000,000	1,433,511,000	25,000,000,000
Italy	35,238,097	1,200,000	2,706,609,000	20,000,000,000
Total	151,504,468	8,400,000	\$5,317,538,000	\$105,500,000,000
	TRIPLE ENTENTE			
	Population.	War Strength.	Debt.	Total Wealth.
Great Britain	45,379,530	730,000	\$3,485,818,000	\$80,000,000,000
France	39,601,509	4,990,000	6,283,675,000	65,000,000,000
Russia	171,959,900	5,500,000	4,453,488,000	40,000,000,000
Total	256,941,939	10,230,000	\$14,222,981,000	\$185,000,000,000

## FINE From Start to Finish



## Germany's Great Navy is Small Compared With Foes' United Fleet



German dreadnoughts in battle formation; German dreadnought firing a broadside.

A study of the navies of the warring nations in Europe indicates that while Germany is powerful on the sea, she and Austria have nothing like the combined sea strength of England, Russia and France. Germany has not a single superdreadnought built and has only three building. England has thirteen superdreadnoughts in commission and seventeen building. Germany has seventeen dreadnoughts; Austria two; France two; Great Britain sixteen. Germany has thirty other battleships; Austria fourteen; Russia thirteen; France twenty-seven; Great Britain forty-eight. England and her allies have 62 armored cruisers; Germany and Austria 12. Germany has twenty-seven submarines; Austria eight; Russia thirty-one; France seventy-three; England seventy-seven.

The German dreadnoughts seen in battle formation above are of the Deutschland type, Germany's crack \$6,000,000 fighting machine. The dreadnoughts which belong to this class are the Deutschland, Schleswig-Holstein, Pommern, Schlesien and Braunschweig. The first five are of 13,400 ton displacement and the last named is of 12,997 ton displacement.